

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1825.
Accumulated Funds £2,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME
99-15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable August
21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Octo-
ber 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and pay-
able December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. P. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building
(Signed) **ELMER E. PAXTON,**
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURI-
FIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM
WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and
permanent cure. I.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Eczema or Pimples on the
Face.

Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers and Skin Diseases.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution, it
either soothes the proprietors' solicits suffer-
ers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 25 each, and in cases containing 25
times the quantity, it is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEM-
ISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ORS throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNT-
Y DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE".

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that
they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off as unprincipled vendors. The
words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture"
blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants
SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waiola Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waiola Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Works, Centerville, N.Y.
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

PRODUCTS OF HAWAII

A Gardener's Notes On Island Crops.

The Gardener's Chronicle, an English
publication, has the following article
written by the pen of Donald McIntyre, head
gardener of Moanalua:

As everyone in the horticultural
world knows, sugar is the staple in-
dustry, and is largely cultivated
throughout the islands. It was culti-
vated in very small quantities before
1875, when a treaty of commercial re-
ciprocity with the United States came
into effect. Under the provisions of
this treaty an era of unexpected pros-
perity set in, and the production of
sugar, as well as rice, increased more
than was ever anticipated. Large bar-
ren tracts of land were brought into
cultivation by extensive irrigation, some
of the ditches being forty miles in
length, carried through dense woods,
tunnelled through rock, and spanning
wide canyons. The Ewa Plantation, near
Honolulu, is one of the largest and
finest in the islands. About 90,000
acres are taken up with the various
plantations, with a yearly yield of
about 225,000 tons of sugar. It requires
an average of eighteen months for a
crop to mature, the ordinary yield being
three and one-half tons to the acre;
yet on specially rich alluvial soil, it is
sometimes as great as nine tons to the
acre.

Next in importance comes rice. Its
culture is principally carried on by the
Chinese, and in the San Francisco mar-
ket it grades with the best coming
from China. The ground is plowed and
well harrowed, the field is then sub-
merged, the water being allowed to
stand until the crop ripens, when it is
drawn off. The method of cultivating
is crude and primitive. The Chinaman
sows the seed thickly in a small field;
when the plants are about six inches
high, they are pulled up and taken to
the field for planting, where they are
set out in the mud by hand in rows
about eight inches apart. When ma-
tured the water is drawn off to allow
the straw to ripen. The crop is then
cut with the sickle. No threshing ma-
chines are used by the Chinese rice
grower, but the grain is separated from
the chaff by being beaten out with the
hoofs of horses or Chinese cattle, as
in ancient times.

Coffee is cultivated, but not to a
large extent, although Hawaiian, or
Kona, coffee takes a high place among
the best coffees of the world; the trees
are grown anywhere, from the sea-level
up to 3,500 feet above the sea. One of
the greatest difficulties to contend with
is insect blight, which is greatly kept in
check by peculiar parasites, and lady-
birds that have been introduced for
each kind of insect. The cultivation
of tea is carried on with good results,
the best quality of leaf being obtained
on the higher elevations. The high
price of labor prevents its more exten-
sive cultivation.

Hemp has been experimented with,
and pronounced by experts to be of
a good, strong description. The expense
of cultivation is trifling, and the yield
per acre is about thirteen and one-half
tons. Ramie, or vegetable silk, grows
luxuriantly, but the industry is not de-
veloped, owing to the want of suitable
machinery.

The soil and climate of Hawaii can-
not be excelled for the production of
tropical and sub-tropical fruits, and
their introduction has added largely to
the prosperity of the islands, especially
so in the case of semi-tropical fruits,
such as the alligator pear, banana, lime
(citrus limetta), orange and lemon. The
alligator pear grows to a large size,
and the fruit is of a superior quality.
The flesh is of a butter consistency, with
a nutty flavor, and it makes a delicious
dressing for salads; the largest of these
heads is about six inches long, and
weighs upwards of three pounds. The
mango grows in great profusion, and
several varieties are used for making
chutney, the best varieties having been
imported from India and Jamaica. It
is an evergreen with small glossy
leaves; and a gum which exudes from
the trunk of the tree is used in medi-
cine. It bears fruit several months of
the year, and it is not unusual to find
trees with fruits on one side and bloss-
oms on the other.

Cocoanuts grow all along the sea-
shore, or any spot where nothing else
will grow; but they are now very little
cultivated. The papadilla, soursop,
pomelo, chirimoya, custard-apple, pa-
paw, citron, watermelon, granadilla,
pomogranate, and tamarind are some of
the desirable exotic fruits that do well
in the islands. Vegetables of all de-
scriptions are raised throughout the
year, and water and cantaloupe melons
are superior to those grown in most
countries. Pineapples grow wild on all
the islands; there are some twenty-five
varieties taking their names from the
localities whence they are obtained.
Near Pearl City, some eight miles from
Honolulu, a plantation of an excellent
variety exists. The average weight of
the fruits is eight pounds, although the
fruits of some varieties have been
known to reach a weight of seventeen
pounds. The pineapple season is from
the middle of the month of May to
the middle of August.

Bananas are raised in great quan-
tities and shipped to the west coast of
the United States, the cost of cultiva-
tion being very small. Along the moun-
tain ranges are trees and vines in
luxuriant growth, forests of a mag-
nificent species of tree, whose wood has
beautiful markings, and capable of tak-
ing a high polish, equaling the finest
walnut and mahogany; this is the koa-
tree. The islands at one time were very
rich in sandal-wood, but when the na-
tives found it would be a great source
of income to them, they cut down the
old trees in a very short space of time,
and sold them to dealers in the United

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

May Be a Tame Affair This Year.

Labor Day which falls on Monday
next will probably be a very tame day
with the labor unions, or what is left
of them. Thus far there seem to have
been no definite plans made by the
local unions for a celebration of Labor's
one great day in the year, and even the
balloon ascension man cannot find any
one who can authoritatively say that
it will be worth his while to get his
airship in readiness for a skyward
flight.

A year ago the various unions of
plumbers, carpenters, painters, electri-
cal workers, boiler-makers and masons
were firmly organized, and turned out
for parade in large numbers and had
speeches galore, followed by a grand
ball in the evening. Since last year's
Labor Day there has been an exodus
of the white members of the organiza-
tions and there is little more than a
nucleus left this year. Work began to
slack up toward the end of last year,
and every steamer for the coast which
could take passengers carried numbers
of skilled workers away to other places
where work was more plentiful. The
Journeyman Plumbers' union was the
first to feel the result of the exodus,
then the carpenters', and finally the
masons' organization. The painters' union
is not materially weakened, as a
large number of the brush-wielders are
Hawaiians. The result has been that
only a few of the mainland workers,
who came here when Hawaii became a
Territory and participated in the first
great Labor Day celebration in Septem-
ber, 1900, have remained in the islands,
leaving most of the field to Asiatics.

The plumbers have no regular head-
quarters and the hall that was formerly
maintained by them, together with
other trade organizations, in the base-
ment of Murphy hall, is little used
nowadays.

It was ascertained yesterday that al-
though some effort had been made to
get the various organizations together
for a celebration on Labor Day, nothing
had so far been accomplished. No
one has been chosen to make the Labor
Day address, and it is likely that be-
yond being a general holiday in Hono-
lulu there will be little or no observ-
ance of the event.

States, and neglected to plant young
trees for a future supply.

Not the least important vegetable
product is taro. It consists of two
kinds—the upland, which grows on the
hillsides in dry ground, and the low-
land, or more important staple, which
is propagated like rice, under water.
Long irrigating ditches are required in
preparing the bed. The ground is
levelled off and enclosed by a wall im-
perious to water. The floor of the
patch is made as rich as possible, and
the top is cut from the ripe roots and
set out in hills placed several feet
apart. The water is let in, and allowed
to remain until the crop is mature, i. e.,
in about twelve months, the only labor
required being to keep the soil clear
of weeds, and provide a depth of about
six inches of running water. Taro can
be planted at any season, and a ripe
crop obtained. The root is oblong,
the largest being about one foot in diam-
eter. The root is baked by the natives,
who make from it what they call
poi, the baked root being pounded till
it forms a paste, which is thinned by
adding water, and afterwards allowed
to ferment. As a food it is most nutri-
tious.

Another important plant much used
by the natives is the ti; it has also a
large, oblong root, and the leaves are
of a shining green tint. The ti-leaves
were at one time woven together, and
formed a short cloak, which the na-
tives sometimes wore. The root, after
baking, is sweet and pleasant to the
taste. It is also used to make an in-
toxicating drink, by bruising the roots
with a stone, and steeping in water un-
til it ferments.

Besides the plants mentioned, there
are many beautiful flowering and
foliage plants, among which cordia-
na (crotalaria) are worthy of special men-
tion. All the varieties grow in great
luxuriance, and show exceedingly rich
leaf-coloring. Round the college
grounds, in the suburbs of Honolulu, is
a hedge of a night-blooming cereus
(cylindropuntia), which is a mag-
nificent sight when in flower, the bloss-
oms ranging from two to three feet
in circumference.

A YOUNG LADY'S LIFE SAVED.

At Panama, Colombia, by Chamber-
lain's Colic, Cholera and Diar-
rhea Remedy.
Dr. Chas. H. Utter, a prominent phy-
sician of Panama, Colombia, in a re-
cent letter states: "Last March I had
as a patient a young lady sixteen years
of age, who had a very bad attack of
dysentery. Everything I prescribed for
her proved ineffectual and she was
growing worse every hour. Her parents
were sure she would die. She had be-
come so weak that she could not turn
over in bed. What to do at this critical
moment was a study for me, but I
thought of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhea Remedy and as a last
resort prescribed it. The most
wonderful result was effected. Within
eight hours she was feeling much bet-
ter; inside of three days she was upon
her feet and at the end of one week
was entirely well." For sale by all
druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith
& Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

OLAA'S CANE SHOWS WELL

Plantation Now in Excellent Shape.

Olaa plantation is in excellent con-
dition, according to the reports brought
down by recent visitors and the condi-
tion of the cane and the physical shape
of the estate are such as to excite the
most favorable comment. Messrs. M.
P. Robinson, A. J. Campbell and Elmer
E. Paxton made a special trip over
the plantation, returning to the city
this week, and their statements con-
cerning the estate are of the most rosy.

The cane is good, the prospects for a
fine crop and the ratoon are making
such growth as to promise even better
returns to the plantation than has
come from the plant cane. Mr. Paxton,
who is the treasurer of the company,
said concerning his trip yesterday:
"The grinding of the first crop of the
Olaa Sugar Company, Limited, will be
finished in about three weeks. Up to
August 20, there were 17,329 tons manu-
factured—about 1250 tons being ground
at Waiakae. There is estimated to be
about 1200 tons yet to take off, which
gives a total of 19,729 tons; in addition
to this 500 tons or more was cut for
seed.

"This is nearly up to the estimate
made at the beginning of the year for
the first crop, and considering the fact
that a very small amount of fertilizing
was done, and also the fact that the
soil is virgin forest land exposed for the
first time in ages to the action of the
sun, we consider the results very satis-
factory.

"Another fact that has been demon-
strated is that the quality of the cane
is about the same at all elevations of
the plantation, and if any difference,
the mauka lands show the best results.
We are planting Lahaina cane to an
elevation of about 1000 feet, and above
that Caledonia and bamboo canes.

"While it is too early to make even
an approximate estimate on the yield
of the crop for 1903, I might say that
the area will be about 4250 acres; ad-
ded to this will be the crop from Puna—
about 1000 acres—or a total of 5250
acres. The cane in general is looking
well and the fields are in good condi-
tion.

"The experience of other plantations,
especially with soils similar to that of
Olaa, has shown a marked increase of
yield with cultivation and fertilization.
Even on Ewa plantation, the average
yield in 1894 was 6.96 tons against their
present enormous yields.

"The decline in the value of the stock
owing to the assessments being called
under the general depressed conditions
has probably given rise to rumors ad-
versive to the financial condition of the
company. While we do not consider it
our duty, as agents, to run down
street rumors, we are always glad to
give any information at hand to inter-
ested parties who may apply for same.

"The Olaa Sugar Company, Limited,
will begin on its second crop with a
balance to its credit of say from \$100,000
to \$150,000, and all improvements and
floating indebtedness paid. There will
be no heavy expenditures during the coming
year, outside of the railroad line below
the mill costing say \$40,000, for the pur-
pose of taking off the cane which cannot
be reached by flume.

"The mill has worked almost without
a hitch since it was turned over to the
company in January, and we think the
results on the first year's grinding will
compare favorably with any mill in the
islands.

"The area of the third crop will be
about 5000 acres, exclusive of Puna Sugar
Company and outsiders, which will be
about 1800 acres. The planting is
nearly completed, and the prospects for an
increased yield per acre are very good."

ANOTHER ARMY VESSEL IN PORT

The United States transport Seward
—which when seen in the offing looks
more like an out-of-date island steam-
er than a transport—arrived in Hono-
lulu yesterday afternoon after an eleven
days' trip from Seattle.

The Seward carries no cargo. She is
a small wooden vessel, excellently
equipped, but about as costly a govern-
ment steamer considering her size as
has ever been put together. The
Seward cost the government some \$75,-
000 on the start. Since then some \$220,-
000 has been spent in making repairs
and improvements on her but if sold
tomorrow she would not bring half this
amount of money.

When she arrived here she had a
deck-load of coal amounting to two
hundred tons, in addition to this coal
she is to take about two hundred tons
from Honolulu and this amount, to-
gether with what she has in her bunkers,
ought to be sufficient to carry her
to the Philippines.

The transport will commence taking
in coal today and her captain thinks
that she can sail before Saturday.

On board the vessel everything is in
fine shape. Quarters for officers and
crew are very good and her engines and
other appliances are strictly up-to-date.
She has a new refrigerating plant. Her
work in the Philippines will be to carry
fresh meat for the troops at different
island points.

CHINESE HAVE REFUSED TO OBEY

Committee Appointed to Look
Into the Act to
Mitigate.

The Board of Health issued another
ultimatum yesterday to the remaining
slaughter house concerns in Iwilei. A
few months ago the first order of the
Board was made regarding the removal
of the slaughter houses on sanitary
grounds, and all but two of the com-
panies have obeyed. The two recalcitr-
ants are Chinese and have refused to
comply with the order or to cease
slaughtering.

Yesterday at the Board of Health
meeting a resolution introduced by
Paul Isenberg that City Sanitary Officer
Tracy notify them to leave within two
weeks was adopted. If this order is
not obeyed legal proceedings will be re-
sorted to.

THE ACT TO MITIGATE.

There was no discussion at the meet-
ing of the "Act to Mitigate" as had
been anticipated. Instead the entire
matter of need of the enforcement of
the law was referred to a committee
composed of Attorney-General Dole, F.
C. Smith and Dr. Sloggett.

Another committee was appointed
also to look into complaints regarding
city cemeteries. This committee is
composed of E. A. Mott-Smith, Dr.
Moore, Paul Isenberg and Dr. Sloggett.

ORIENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS.
The following reports were submit-
ted upon health conditions in the Orient
and Australia:

Hongkong, two weeks to July 20—
cholera, thirteen cases, ten deaths;
plague, sixty-four cases, fifty-five
deaths; Shanghai—cholera epidemic;
Nagasaki—cholera, seventeen cases, ten
deaths; sixty deaths suspected from
cholera.

Brisbane—One death from plague.

August 5.

Manila—2634 cases of cholera up to
July 23, 2944 deaths.

Kobe, to August 13—Two cases chol-
era, one death.

Yokohama, to August 11—Seventeen
cholera cases, ten deaths; total since
outbreak, thirty-three deaths; forty-
nine suspected cholera deaths.

Shanghai, to August 9—Cholera, 118
cases; ten deaths from smallpox.

Hongkong, to August 5—Cholera,
twelve cases, ten deaths; plague, sixty-
eight cases, sixty deaths.

Fukuoka Island of Kyushu, 500 cases
of cholera to date; prefecture of Okay-
ama, 500 cases since July 29th.

OTHER MATTERS.

The report of the medical examiners
recommending the issuance of a license
to practice to H. H. Maynard was ac-
cepted and approved.

Permission was granted to F. W.
Hardy, R. C. Searle and Noah Aluli to
visit the Leper Settlement for the pur-
poses of registering voters.

Philip Peck was appointed a trustee
to succeed Rev. Mr. Cruzan at the Hilo
Hospital, upon the recommendation of
L. A. Andrews.

The request of R. E. Wilson that he
be permitted to join his wife at Ka-
laupapa as kokua was granted.

Further time was given to the com-
mittee on fish regulations. Dr. Slog-
gett called attention to the increas-
ing epidemic of cholera in Manila and
the Orient and advised that the pres-
ent prohibition against fishing in the
harbor be continued. It is intended to
increase the limits to Sheridan street.

Reports of the plumbing inspector and
the Hilo sanitary inspector were read
and approved.

There were present at the meeting:
Dr. Sloggett, E. A. Mott-Smith, F. C.
Smith, Dr. Moore, E. P. Dole and Ex-
ecutive Officer Pratt.

WAS IN SIEGE OF KIMBERLY

Mrs. Grever, an elderly lady, reputed
to be worth millions, passed through
Honolulu yesterday on the Aorangi.
Mrs. Grever lives in Kimberly, South
Africa, and during the siege of that
place by the Boers, was boxed up there.
She had an interesting time of it, and
says that her most pleasant recollection
of the siege was the part that the late
Cecil Rhodes played in affairs during
its progress.

Rhodes, according to Mrs. Grever,
was the life of the town, not because
of his joviality, but because of his
grumbling. She gives a graphic de-
scription of the famous siege, but this
contains nothing strikingly new aside
from her stories of Rhodes. She says
that the African empire maker's health
commenced to get poor during the siege
and that the fact that he went through
that siege took off at least ten years
of his life.

At the first report of war Rhodes was
happy, but as soon as the diamond city
was surrounded by Boer commandos
Rhodes became uneasy. He thought
that the Boers had things fixed in such
a way that all his plans for a great
future for South Africa had been spoiled.
His work of years he considered to
be in a fair way on the road to ruin.
Then he started to drink himself to
death.

The great man became stern and
selfish. He supplied to the besieged
anything that he could from the stores
of the Kimberly mines, but at the same
time declared that he would make the
British government pay for every item.
Mrs. Grever is reputed to have made
a large amount of money through op-
erations on the diamond fields. She is
now well advanced in age but declares
that she will return to South Africa
again.

A Bad Skin

Prick your skin with a needle. You
will see it is full of blood, full all the
time. But what kind of blood? Rich
and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure
blood makes the skin clear, smooth,
healthy. Impure blood covers the skin
with pimples, sores, boils, eczema,
eruptions, itches, and rashes.



Mr. Frank Hewett, of Kalamazoo, W. A.,
sends his photograph and tells what cured him.
"When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores
about my hands. After trying a great many
remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla
and was quickly cured. Recently I was
troubled again with severe boils, but one bot-
tle of the same old remedy completely cured
me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medi-
cine in the world."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas."
Be sure you get Ayer's.

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping your bowels
in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark Foohing Suey
SAILING FROM
NEW YORK TO HONOLULU
July 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
37 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu.

A Few Specials IN GLASS WARE

7 piece Berry Sets com-
prising 1 large bowl
and 6 ind. saucers... 60c

4 piece Table Sets consist-
ing of covered sugar,
covered butter, cream
jug and spoon holder. 50c

2 Quart Jugs..... 35c

Pickle, Jelly or Preserve
Dishes, each..... 10c

And many other articles.

See the display in one of
our show windows.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass
and Housefurnishings.

Sole Agents for the Cele-
brated Detroit Jewel Stove
and Gurney Refrigerators.

Presented to Liliuokalani.

Queen Liliuokalani received in pri-
vate audience yesterday at Washing-
ton Place Mrs. Burton and Mrs. Thurst-
on, wives of the visiting publicists,
who were presented by Colonel Mac-
farlane.